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The brother of the case No. 1, referred to as suffering with leprosy, has been reported to the superior board of health in order to be conveyed to San Lazaro Hospital. Case No. 2 has already been transferred, while case No. 1, being a prisoner, is still, pending some judiciary proceedings, to be also transferred to that institution.

#### GERMANY.

##### *Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, February 20, as follows:

##### *Plague.*

*British India.*—During the week ended January 23 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 9,017 cases of plague and 6,929 deaths, of which 230 cases (195 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 9 cases (8 deaths) in Karachi, 9 cases (9 deaths) in Broach, and 11 cases (11 deaths) in Jodia.

*British South Africa.*—In Cape Colony, during the week ended January 16, two cases of plague were registered in Port Elizabeth. Plague-infected rats continue to be found in Port Elizabeth, Knysna, and East London.

*Brazil.*—In the middle of January several cases of plague were reported at Pindamonhangaba, a town on the main line between San Paulo and Rio Janeiro; great mortality among the rats of that place has also been noticed.

##### *Plague and cholera.*

*British India.*—In Calcutta, during the three weeks from December 20 last year to January 9 this year, 40 persons died of cholera and 48 persons died of the plague.

##### *Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended February 6 was higher than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.4 per thousand of the population, this being, however, lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 16.1. In spite of this increase, however, more than two-thirds of the large German cities showed less favorable figures than Berlin, the death rate of the following places being considerably higher than that of this city, viz, Hamburg, Dresden, Hanover, Dusseldorf, Rixdorf (with 16.7), Munich, Nuremberg, Cologne, Aix la Chapelle, Breslau, Königsberg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The following towns, on the other hand, had a lower death rate than that of Berlin, namely: Charlottenburg (with 11 per thousand), Schöneberg (with 14.3), Leipzig, Stuttgart, and Carlsruhe. The rate of mortality among infants rose from 3.2 per year per thousand to 4.2, being considerably lower than the Munich rate, though higher than the Hamburg figure. There was no important change in connection with acute intestinal diseases, which caused 30 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs, however, showed an increase, claiming 74 victims, including 11 persons who succumbed to influenza. Further-

more, there were registered 67 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 36 deaths from cancer, 10 deaths from measles, 1 death from scarlet fever; finally, 24 persons died by violence.

*Report from Chemnitz—Twenty-five years of German mortality statistics.*

The following is received from Consul Monaghan, under date of January 27:

An interesting statistical compilation was recently published under the caption "Twenty-five Years of German Mortality Statistics." Being a Government publication, and issued through the collaboration of the bureaus of sanitation and of statistics, the report has every claim to trustworthiness. The figures concern themselves with the causes and number of deaths among the leading diseases during the last twenty-five years, that is, from 1877 to 1901, in cities whose population exceeds 15,000.

In 1877 these cities contained a total population of 7,300,000 inhabitants, while by 1891 this number had been swelled to 17,500,000. The entire statistical presentation forms a splendid monument to the attainments of modern culture, and to the rapid progress of medical and sanitary science in the German Empire.

The following table presents the gist of the inquiry. The figures show the number of deaths per 100,000 inhabitants during the five years from 1877 to 1881, and during the five years from 1897 to 1901. The figures in the last column show how many times the death rate was greater during the first five years of the statistical inquiry. Thus in case of smallpox the death rate during the five years from 1877 to 1881 was 37.5 times as great as during the five years from 1897 to 1901:

*Number of deaths per year per 100,000 inhabitants.*

Disease.	1877-1881.	1897-1901.	Death rate first 5 years (times as high).
Smallpox.....	1.5	0.04	37.5
Abdominal typhoid.....	43.6	10.4	4.2
Localized typhoid.....	2.6	.06	43.3
Puerperal fever.....	14.4	5.1	2.8
Measles.....	27.6	21.3	1.3
Diphtheria.....	99.8	31.1	3.2
Acute diseases of the respiratory organs.....	308.6	258.5	1.2
Consumption.....	357.7	218.7	1.6
All other diseases not here enumerated.....	1,426.7	1,129.8	1.3
Average death rate.....	26.73	20.46	1.3

A gratifying advance is thus recorded in case of all these diseases. Its explanation is found in the spread of knowledge, the development of municipal administration, the progress of medicine, and the improvement of national legislation. Especially salutary in their operation are reported to have been the laws introducing invalid insurance (1885), the ordinances for the protection of workmen, and for the inspection of food products and the establishment of local bureaus for the analysis of food products.

The number of suicides has also decreased. During the years from 1877 to 1881 the rate of suicide per year per 100,000 was 31, while during the years from 1897 to 1901 the rate was 24.5. The general